

Bob-white. T. C.	Blue Jay. C.
Red-tailed Hawk.	American Crow.
Red-shouldered Hawk.	Meadowlark.
Broad-winged Hawk.	American Goldfinch.
Am. Rough-legged Hawk.	Snowflake.
Golden Eagle.	Lapland Longspur.
Bald Eagle.	Tree Sparrow. C.
Pigeon Hawk.	Slate-colored Junco.
Am. Sparrow Hawk. T. C.	Song Sparrow. T. C.
Barn Owl.	Cardinal. T. C.
Lang-eared Owl.	Cedar Waxwing.
Short-eared Owl.	Northern Shrike.
Barred Owl.	Brown Creeper.
Screech Owl.	White-breasted Nuthatch. C.
Hairy Woodpecker. C.	Red-breasted Nuthatch.
Downy Woodpecker. C.	Tufted Titmouse. C.
Red-headed Woodpecker. T. C.	Chickadee. C.
Red-bellied Woodpecker. T. C.	Golden-crowned Kinglet.
Flicker.	Robin.
Horned Lark. T. C.	Bluebird.
Prairie Horned Lark. T. C.	Total number of species 41.

During the past three winters Mr. Dawson and the writer have recorded fifty species; the record of forty-one species for the past winter being the largest. Each winter adds a few to the list, no doubt largely due to increasing activity on our part. Easier access to the lake shore would undoubtedly result in greatly extending the number of winter birds.

LYNDS JONES, *Oberlin, Ohio.*

A PRIMITIVE SWIFT COLONY.

While camped on the edge of beautiful Lake Drummond in the heart of the Dismal Swamp, June, 1897, we noticed a number of Chimney Swifts sailing about the lake. Looking for the chimney of our hotel, (two rough board shanties), we found it missing and the question, Where do they nest, naturally enough arose. The nearest habitation being some five miles distant and that, if our memory serves us right, possessed but a single chimney, which was in use and could not be let to the swifts for a household.

On the 17th of June we made a trip to the southeast end of the lake per boat. Here enormous Bald Cypresses, with *Telansia* draped arms stand as outposts in the lake, some distance from the shore. These trees are "old timers." A few stumps—tell-tales of human vandalism—measured as much as eight feet in diameter. Most of these guarding sentinels of the Sombre Lake are hollow, mere hulls, and these natural chimneys furnish a safe retreat to the bat and a nesting site to our swifts.

We examined all the trees in this end of the lake and found six nests, three of which contained eggs, two young, and one was inaccessible. Two nests contained four eggs each and one five. The other two contained three and four young respectively. Three were about twelve feet from the water, one about fifteen, and one twenty-five.

One of the trees seemed to be especially favored by the swifts, as we noticed at least half a dozen entering it,—but we were unable to examine it thoroughly, as it was impossible for us to ascend it—its outside and inside diameter being too great.

Here, then, we have a small group of birds, isolated from civilization and consequently not subjected to the changed environment of their semi-domesticated brethren. Let us hope that they will flourish in this isolated spot in order that we may be able, in the years to come, to note what changes, if any, civilized man has unwittingly produced among our swifts.

PAUL BARTSCH, *Washington, D. C.*

A MARCH HORIZON.

Events repeat themselves. Little did the writer think, when he spent March 12, 1898, with the birds, that March 11, 1899, would find him again in the field, traversing the same territory, bent upon breaking the previous year's record. An account of the 1898 trip will be found on page 21 of BULLETIN 19, to which the reader should turn for a comparison of the one about to be described.

The weather conditions in 1898 were, on the whole, rather more favorable for migratory movements than the present year. In 1899 a marked cold wave on the 8th followed the largest fall of snow of the year two days earlier, but it was followed by rapidly moderating weather which reached a temperature of 50° on the morning of the 11th, reaching during the day 63°. Clouds obscured the sun nearly all day, but no rain